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THE ROLE OF THE EDUCATIONAL CREATED IN THE IMAGE OF COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The article illustrates the importance of speech culture and the notion of creating a pedagogical image. Comments on the creation or promotion of a pedagogical image during the training sessions have been elaborated on scientific basis. The sensitivity of the talk has been compared to one another. The importance of communication in defining professional skills of the teacher is shown.

Keywords: Pedagogue, competence, image, communication, communicative.

1. INTRODUCTION

The center of the education system is a teacher, that is, a teacher. In order to have the quality and effectiveness of the education, firstly, the knowledge, skills and expertise of the teacher should be sufficient. Teacher students have the ability to demonstrate their high competence among their students. By creating images, students can build warm relationships and language acquisition. Therefore, S.N. Zakharova, who studied the role of the image in the formation of professional competence, she writes: "Appearance is a means to help people build relationships [1: 16].

2. MAIN PART

At the stage of creation, communication remains the same after appearance. However, the image created by external looks can be temporary, at the same time, sometimes deceptive. The basic human picture is formed by verbal communication, that is, speech and communication. Especially in the process of pedagogical activity the verbal motor plays an important role. Because the only way to educate and educate students is by giving them a talk. It is especially important for future teachers to adopt culture of speech and culture of speech.[2: 5]

The appearance of the teacher through the speech effect is seen in the form of reverence and communication. Teacher's speech must first of all be responsive to the communicative needs of the speech, and must also have interactive features.

If the teacher does not have the skills of pedagogical talent, he can not fully and effectively convey the content of the lecture, the theoretical part of the lesson to the audience (students or pupils). As a result, the quality of education will be deteriorating.

Speaking in a pedagogical activity is a process of exchanging information between a teacher and a student, not just a linguistic, but psychological phenomenon. Pedagogical communication is not a simple information exchange phenomenon, but a form of behavior that is shaped in a spiritual-didactic spirit.

Speech is a means of communication between the listener and the speaker (teacher). There are several requirements for the presentation of the transmitted information (knowledge, skill) in a complete and effective manner. Professor Mahmudov N. mentions these requirements as Communicative Characteristics of the Speech in [3:42] in the book "Teaching Speech Culture". These include qualities such as the accuracy of speech, the accuracy of speech, the logic of speech, the purity of speech, and the depth of speech. There are different opinions on the quantity and names of these features in different literature. The sensitivity of speech is mentioned in some literature as one of the communicative attributes [4:20], and in some publications, the communication skills provide the effectiveness of speech [3:42]. At first glance, the first thought seems to be right. But if you think more about that, the communicative qualities of the talk will be justified by the correct dialogue between the listener and the speaker, so that the information transmitted is

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complete and accurate. The sensitivity of speech is that the listener responds to attitudes, attention, attentiveness, and commentary. Likewise, the desire to carry out the task of communicating is also achieved through the sensitivity of the direct speech. Hence, sensitivity is more clearly evident in the oral presentation.

When speech is done only in one direction, it can become lifeless. In other words, a teacher should sometimes communicate with them to determine the extent to which the information transmitted through the speech is reaching the reader. It is also possible to achieve effective results only when the learning process is organized in the form of dialogue. Because it is natural for any data transmission to be misunderstood, inaccurate, new terms. To find out, it is necessary to communicate.

In many cases, the pedagogue has a high level of science, a report prepared for it. But due to his inexperience and lack of confidence, the content of the lecture does not have a positive impact on the students - the audience. For example, the pedagogue stood up on the podium and read the lecture without any touch or text. Of course, this is more than just a lecture. Because the information provided to the students does not make any sense, students can not remember it well. When speaking about the mental state of the students, that is, their particular experiences can be achieved not only from the educational side but also from the psychological point of view. As Professor T. Primov puts it, "Teacher's speech and vocabulary can only serve as a tutor, if he follows a number of psychological norms. [7:25]

A joyful, optimistic mood in the students makes learning activity more effective. Students will gain a great deal of emotionally-charged materials. The effective speech and speech of the pedagogue serve as a powerful weapon. As the lecture process, as mentioned above, is annoying, the audience is bored and bored, and consequently reduces the teacher's respect. It does not leave a pedagogue image. The teacher should be able to convey his knowledge to the younger generation through his fluent, beautiful speech, and enlighten the students. [6:28]

The teacher will be able to communicate with his or her pupils more in the classroom, in the classroom, and outside the classroom. His speech is scientific and pedagogical. This speech reflects the rules, concepts, and conclusions of various branches of science. Its uniqueness is characterized by the fact that it is a educator. [6:12]

There is no dogmatic principle in the process of pedagogical communication that it is necessary to give a specific answer to a specific question. In communication, processes such as answering the question, responding to the offer, are only pragmatic (based on the situation). The important thing is to make the speech clear. It is also natural to have a thoughtful, well-thought-out idea. Especially the ability to present the idea in a beautiful way plays an important role in image creation. It is important to keep in touch with the labels. [5:61]

Speaking about the role of speech in the life of the person, especially in the teaching profession, the knowledge, understanding, and culture of the teacher are the means of identifying the younger generation in the development of the ideas of national ideology of independence. His speech plays a special role in all the educational and social activities of the teacher. The teacher first reads the word readers.

3. CONCLUSION

In summary, it can be said that pedagogical activities should not be limited to solely the vocabulary. The teacher should be able to organize the instructional process in the form of lively communication, to have a good conversation and to listen actively, and most importantly, to the content of the dialogue. Only then can each pedagogue demonstrate their competence and create a positive image in the imagination of the students.

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